

# AFFAIRS OF FRANCE AND TURKEY NEARING A CRISIS

**C**ONSTANTINOPLE, August 21.—The French Ambassador, M. Constans, has notified the Sultan's first secretary that all diplomatic relations between France and Turkey are broken off and that the Ambassador has informed his Government to that effect. M. Constans communicated direct with the Sultan because the latest negotiations were transacted with the Sultan personally.

The Ambassador justifies his action on the ground that the Sultan broke his direct, personal promise, given to M. Constans at an audience in the Yildiz Palace on Thursday, regarding the purchase of the quays and the settlement of the disputed French claims.

The Foreign Minister also gave formal assurances that the agreement would be carried out, so in view of this breach of faith M. Constans holds that it is impossible for France to continue diplomatic relations with Turkey.

**SULTAN MUST KEEP FAITH.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A high official of the Foreign Office said today that the exact situation at Constantinople is as follows:

The Sultan at the last audience which he granted to M. Constans, the French Ambassador, agreed to send to him on the same of the following day a document giving complete satisfaction to France regarding the claims of French citizens and in the matter of the quays, verbally. Instead of doing this, the Sultan waited until yesterday, when he sent M. Constans a document, the terms of which differed essentially from those arranged at the audience.

Thereupon M. Constans declined to negotiate any further or to hold other communication with the Sultan, and referred the matter to the French Foreign Office. His dispatch to that effect arrived last night. As the matter stands relations between M. Constans and the Porte are broken off, but France and Turkey are still in diplomatic relations through the Turkish Ambassador at Paris.

"If the Sultan does not keep the promises which he made at the last audience," continued the informant, "we will have to recall M. Constans and send the Turkish Ambassador his passports. A solution one way or the other is probable within the next two days."

Replying to a question the Foreign Office official said:

"No naval action on the part of France has yet been decided on. The stories in the papers to the effect that French warships are under orders to be in readiness to proceed to the Bosphorus have no foundation in fact."

**NEWS OF THE FAR EAST**

A Vladivostok despatch states that the forts there were repaired lately, new large guns being mounted.

The London council for the Government of Weihaiwei under a commissioner.

Things are reported, from German sources, to be looking black on the Manchuria-Corpen border. The Russians thought at first to be able to put down the risings that occurred with a company of 2000 troops there. Great secrecy is observed as to the movement of the troops and engagements fought.

A disastrous fire broke out in the center of the foreign business quarter at Poochoo. The houses burnt were those of Gilman & Co., John Smith & Co., and new; Odell & Co., Robert Anderson & Co., C. A. Thomas & Co., Fraser, Ramsay & Co., R. R. Westall, and considerable Chinese property.

Captain E. G. Pretyman, Civil Lord of the Admiralty, replied to a question by Mr. Gibson Bowles in the House of Commons last week, to the effect that it had been decided to retain the present site of the Royal Naval dock at Hongkong, although the engineer's opinion is unfavorable. £150,000 have already been spent by the Government, and they are unable to consent to suspend the work.

A Tokyo telegram to the Mainichi says: It was previously arranged that the allied troops should be withdrawn from North China on or before the 1st of July, a force being left by each Power for garrison duty, but the condition of affairs in China made it impossible to carry out the arrangement. Recently another decision was made, according to which the troops will leave within five days from the 1st September next.

According to Lecho de Chine, the news from Shansi is of the worst. Tung Fuhshang and Prince Tuan are scouring the country with numbers of troops under their command. There is no news of the Belgian missionaries in Mongolia. Li Hung Chang has been asked to furnish an assurance that they are safe, but the Chinese plenipotentiary refused to give a precise answer on the subject. It must be stated, however, that no confirmation whatever of this bad news from Shansi seems to have come from other than French sources.

According to Dr. Morrison, the Times correspondent, the French are pressing Li Hung Chang for the concession of a direct railway from Tien-tsin to Pao-tiaing.

The Jeh-jeh Sin-wen of Tien-tsin states that there is some likelihood that Prince Su will be selected by the Throne to go to England to offer the condolences of the Emperor of China to King Edward in connection with the death of the late Queen, and also to offer congratulations on his Majesty's accession to the Throne. Prince Su is quite a young man, of progressive views, and says the N.-C. Daily News, has been often heard to express the desire of visiting Europe for the purpose of "borrowing western civilization and sciences for his native land."

It is officially reported from Hsiao, says the N.-C. Daily News, that the Empress Dowager has appointed in a special decree Lien Fang (ananchu) and Hsu Shou-p'eng as Vice-Presidents of the Wai-wu pu or Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which is to take the place of the obsolete Tansuill Yamen. With reference to the Manchurian Vice-President Lien Fang, he was last year a "Chang Chung" or first class secretary of the Tsungli Yamen, whilst the Chinese Vice-President, Hsu Shou-p'eng, was at the same period Chinese Minister to Corea. When Li Hung Chang went to Peking last autumn

**FRENCH ACTION APPROVED.**

LONDON, Aug. 22.—Diplomatic opinion in London generally approves of the French action toward Turkey. It appears that the chancelleries of Europe have been considerably annoyed by the Sultan's recent efforts to reassert himself and to shake off the limited control exercised by Europe over certain parts of his administration. The Sultan's dispatch of a mission to the Far East was also displeasing to the great powers. The latter, therefore, are expected to generally welcome France's rebuff of the Sultan.

The morning papers today, commenting upon the Franco-Turkish situation, consider that the action of M. Constans was fully justified. They do not anticipate any serious results, believing the Sultan will ultimately yield.

**FRANCE SENDING WARSHIPS.**

PARIS, Aug. 22.—The Matin this morning announces that the French second class cruiser Cassard started for Turkish waters yesterday and that a naval division is ready to follow.

**THINKS THERE WILL BE NO WAR.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 22.—Edward Bruce, the French Consul-General in this city, ridiculed the possibility of a war between his country and Turkey. "The trouble arises," he said, "from the quarrels in Constantinople. A French company built wharves where they were to charge vessels for docking privileges and the Turkish Government guaranteed the income to a certain fixed sum yearly. If the income from the wharves did not reach that amount the Turkish Government was to make up the difference. The income did not reach the sum fixed and the company wants Turkey to make good its guarantee."

"There comes in another question. You know France has a postoffice of her own in Constantinople. Turkey does not like that. She says it interferes with her postal service, but France will not consent to do away with her postoffice in Turkey. It is like this. One says 'I will not play with you,' and goes home. Then they don't speak until one apologizes or a friend makes it up between them. You may think of war when France sends Munir Bey, Turkey's Ambassador to Paris, his passports. France does not do that, though Munir Bey is not very well liked in Paris."

Mehmet Webb, the Turkish Consul-General in this city, also said that he did not think there was a possibility of war between France and Turkey.

to conduct peace negotiations both Lien Fang and Hsu Shou-p'eng were attached to Li's staff as secretaries. It is not known who is to be the President of the new Foreign Office.

As already noted in these columns, says the N.-C. Daily News, Victory Li Hung Chang's pet troops consisting of his fellow provincials of Anhwei, under General Lu Pen-yuan, have sadly disappointed his Excellency, who when sending them off some 4,000 strong, the other day, to crush the allied villages, expressed confidently his opinion that the malcontents would soon be scattered and disbanded by General Lu Pen-yuan. An official dispatch from Peking to the local mandarin now states that Victory Li Hung Chang, finding the allied villages too strong for summary measures, has ordered up the troops of General Chiang Kiu-ti and those of General Ma to assist General Lu Pen-yuan, who is hard pushed by the enemy. It will perhaps be remembered that these Anhwei troops acted similarly during the war with Japan in 1894-5.

Lord Cranborne, replying to questions in the House, said that he had no reason to believe that the Government desired to retain its troops permanently at Shanghai. With regard to the Tien-tsin dispute, the British Ambassador had been informed by Russia that pending the question's decision the status quo shall remain, enabling the Railway administration to operate without Russian obstruction. Later Lord Cranborne said that the Government recognized that its duty in China was soon to enter on serious negotiations about the improvement of waterways on the inland navigation route, the lekin question in general, and the protection of foreign residents in China and their right to live in the walled cities. Referring to Tien-tsin, Lord Cranborne is reported to have said that, though the Russian military authorities had not shown a careful defence of the agreement, occasionally the Russian Government had received Great Britain's representations in a different spirit—whatever this may mean.

Mr. Joostens, the Belgian Minister, was engaged a few days since with some German soldiers in putting up the corner posts of the new Belgian Legation that will be erected at Peking on the site of the home of old Hsu Tung, the most intensely anti-foreign man who encouraged the Boxer fizzle. Hsu committed suicide on the entrance of the Allies into the capital, and his son was beheaded some months since by the Japanese along with Chi Hsin. It is to be hoped the Belgians will soon improve their property, for the unsightly ruin of the Hsu family palace is the only site on Legation street that has not been improved or in process of improving since the siege.

A New Press telegram of the 20th ult. from Peking says: A duel took place, it is reported, a few days ago in Peking between a British and a Russian officer. The Russian made some offensive remarks with regard to the British army, in the hearing of the Englishman, who retaliated. A duel followed, the details of which have been kept secret. It is reported that the British officer wounded the Russian.

During the 48 hours ending at noon the 20th ult. there were reported at Hongkong 4 fresh cases of plague (3 Chinese, one European), and 2 deaths (Chinese). The new European case of plague is Master Donald McKenzie of No. 8, Morrison Hill Road, who was admitted to Kennedytown Hospital, suffering from the disease, though his attack is only a slight one. Miss Herbst, the only other European patient still in the hospital, is doing well. Seven more cases and 7 more deaths (Chinese) have since been reported.

A woman is believed to be at the head of a gang of burglars committing depredations in the west.

# MUST PAY THE FREIGHT AN OCEAN TRAGEDY IN ICY ALASKAN WATERS

## Transportation to Molokai a Hard Problem.

**T**HE Wilder Steamship Company was given another two years' contract yesterday by the Board of Health, but it was only after a long discussion, and for a time it appeared that the leper settlement was to be cut off from communication with the outside world. About a month ago the Board was notified by the Wilder Company that the old contract for transportation, having expired, would not be renewed at the old figure, which included a subsidy of \$200 a month. The Board thereupon advertised for tenders for this service, both for freight and passengers. Only one bid was tendered, that of the Wilder Company, which was higher than under the old contract. When the matter was brought up yesterday at the meeting President Sloggett stated that he thought the charges were unreasonable, and objected to making a two years' contract at the tenders made, especially as the Board has hope of soon securing a steamer of their own.

The Legislature appropriated \$35,000 to be expended in the purchase or construction of a steamer for the use of the Board of Health, and also the sum of \$36,000 for the maintenance of the service for the next two years. The money is to be expended under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works, and the bill has only one defect—the lack of money provided for in the appropriation. President Sloggett was of the opinion that the money would be forthcoming before the end of the proposed two years' contract and wanted a proviso made that the contract might be terminated by either party upon three months' notice. President Wright, who was present, objected and stated that his bid was submitted upon the supposition that the contract was to be for two years, and if the term of the contract was to be shorter his bid would have been higher.

"Make it, then, that the contract can be terminated on six months' notice. How would that suit you, Mr. Wright?" suggested Dr. Sloggett.

Mr. Wright couldn't see it in that light and objected to a contract for any term less than that for which tenders had been asked.

"It seems to me," said Dr. Sloggett, "that this is all one-sided. I am strongly of the opinion that the Board shouldn't be tied up for two years. We may get the money from the Government and would have our own boat, which would be on our hands besides."

Mr. Wright replied that the bid tendered was as low as could be made; that the company had been losing money on the last contract, and had received on an average from the Board of Health not more than \$700 a month for the service.

Mr. Smith thought it impossible that they would be able to secure the steamer for which the money had been appropriated by the Government within two years. He thought that the contract should be made, as otherwise the Board would be unable to make any arrangements for transportation to Molokai, and the leper settlement would be cut off from the rest of the world. The contract was finally accepted by a vote of three to one. Dr. Sloggett dissenting.

Below is given the substance of the tender made by the Wilder Steamship Company and accepted by the Board:

**TENDER FOR CARRIER SERVICE.**

Dr. H. C. Sloggett, President Board of Health.

Dear Sir—We beg leave to tender for weekly common carrier service between Honolulu, Molokai, Maui, and Lanai, as follows, viz:

From Honolulu to Lahaina and Kahului, on the Island of Maui, by steamer Claudine, substitute steamer Maui, sailing from Honolulu every Tuesday, and returning to Honolulu Sunday morning.

From Honolulu to Hala-wa, Wailau, Pelekunu, Island of Molokai; Kaunakakai, Kamalo, Pukoo, Island of Molokai; Kahaialoopa, Manele, Awalaia, Island of Lanai, by steamer Lehua, substitute steamer Mokoli, sailing from Honolulu on Mondays and Wednesdays excepting better week, when departures will be made on Tuesdays and Thursdays, returning to Honolulu on Tuesdays or Wednesdays and Saturdays or Sundays; all of the above, including the services of the steamers Claudine and Lehua for substitute steamers, for the sum of \$50 per week. Very respectfully,

**WILDER'S STEAMSHIP CO.,**  
By C. S. WIGHT,  
President.

**FREIGHT SERVICE TO LEPER SETTLEMENT.**

For transportation of all freight, including packages for lepers, between Honolulu and Kalaupapa, \$3.50 per ton of 2,000 pounds, or forty cubic feet, excepting palai and pieces of machinery weighing more than a ton. For palai, Honolulu to Kalaupapa, 17 cents each. Machinery, single pieces, exceeding 2,000 pounds, at proportionally larger rates.

Transportation of lepers, or agents of board from Honolulu to Kalaupapa, \$4 each. Cabin accommodations for agents, deck for lepers.

Cattle per bundle of palai from Hala-wa, Pelekunu, Wailau, or intermediate ports on windward, to Kalaupapa, 17 cents. Each bundle not to weigh over twenty-five pounds.

It is contemplated that this service shall be performed by the steamer Lehua, substitute steamer Mokoli, sailing from Honolulu every Monday at 5

**VICTORIA, B. C., August 18.**—The steamer Islander, the crack Alaskan vessel, was wrecked last Thursday at 2 o'clock in the morning by striking an iceberg off Douglas Island. Sixty-five persons were drowned. An extra edition of the Juneau dispatch says:

The word reached Treadwell at 8:30 a. m. by a party of passengers, headed by the chief engineer, who walked up the beach, a distance of twenty-five miles, to appeal to the city for help. The Treadwell steamer Lucy and the Juneau steamer Flossie promptly responded. The Flossie arrived in from the scene of the wreck at 12 o'clock with her flag at half-mast and six dead bodies on board, and the passengers.

"The description of the disaster by the survivors is heart-rending, and those who live to tell the story are each and every one heroes and worthy of being called men and women. The Islander struck an iceberg, and so severe was the shock that every door was jammed fast in the staterooms, and the ill-fated passengers, numbering 107, and a crew of seventy-one were forced to break through the windows to reach the deck.

**HEROIC WORK OF A STEWARD.**

Steward Simpson lost ten in his department, and his description of the wreck is very clearly given. He was awakened by the shock and could not get out of his stateroom until he broke out of the window. He reached the bridge, where Pilot Lablond was on watch, and with the mate ordered the pumps unable to take care of the water. He also went below with an ax, broke down the lower stateroom doors and stayed with his work until the water forced him to go to the upper deck.

"By this time the ship's boats were loaded and had got away, and while the officers were getting out the last life raft, Captain Foote called to all hands to clear the ship as she was about to go down. This was the captain's last order, as at that moment the ship sank, and the captain, leaping clear of the wreck, was picked up by a lifeboat, which in some manner was overturned. The night was very misty and all hands were forced to shift for themselves.

**PASSENGERS WHO ESCAPED.**

The passengers saved were: F. H. Brown, N. Dispey, P. Ridgely, J. L. Wilcox, L. G. Young, W. Newland, F. E. McNaughton, J. Kockeyer, John Kockeyer, Mr. and Mrs. McLaughlin and child, Mrs. Whitmore, Mr. and Mrs. C. Flint, Mr. and Mrs. Bowman and boy, Mrs. E. Mills, Dr. McFarland, F. G. Baker, J. K. McLenahan, J. G. Morgan, J. C. Henderson, L. J. Dean, T. D. Yoeman, E. H. Waller, C. H. Shoreman, J. L. Cotter, W. W. Powers, J. W. McFarland, Thomas Knowles, H. H. Hart, J. V. Snodgrass, H. A. Brigham, J. G. Stevens, R. Williamson, A. J. Walker and wife, W. Pluth, G. W. Brown, L. S. Robe, R. Ross, N. A. Billeout, G. E. Roy, M. Green, G. Puddichambo, J. T. Snyder, J. Daniels, G. Gill, H. Dalkish, M. Denis, E. S. Carlson, E. Ditch, H. Root, R. M. Wright, A. H. Morrison, L. T. Markwell, Dr. Phillips, S. Jamison, Arthur Lanerck, H. R. McBeth, V. L. Doyle, R. J. Marsh, A. Frasier, G. W. Doyle, M. Empirey, S. Affebrown, N.

p. m., excepting on better week, when departure will be made on Tuesday.

With palai or Movers aboard she will sail direct from Honolulu to Kalaupapa; thence to Wailau, Pelekunu and Hala-wa, returning to Honolulu on Tuesday night. Without palai or lepers aboard, the visit to Kalaupapa will not be made until on the return.

The tender is made subject to the acceptance of all parts of the contract and for a term of two years.

## VENEZUELA WITH COLOMBIA

**Invasion of Territory is Followed by Severe Conflict—May Lead to Complications.**

**WASHINGTON, August 21.**—Conditions in Central America are such that the United States will be represented by ships and men on both sides of the Isthmus to insure the railroad being kept open and to prevent damage to American interests. Meanwhile all reports are that Germany is sending vessels to protect the German commercial interests.

The Department of State has received a dispatch dated August 1 from the Consul at Maracaibo reporting that Dr. Rangel Garbarras invaded Venezuela with 4,000 men from the frontier of Cucuta. Everything was done by the Venezuelan Government to meet the invaders.

The first fight took place at Encotrados and the invaders were obliged to retire.

The invaders took two steamers to come to Maracaibo, but these boats were recaptured by the Venezuelan troops.

A statement by Secretary Cardenas of Venezuela says: "While the Government of Venezuela was surprised by the first and second invasions of her frontier by 6,000 and 2,000 men, respectively, the invaders were victoriously expelled by the Government and the people of Venezuela. Since said events 10,000 men have been massed on the frontier for the defense and integrity of Venezuela and its national honor. These are quite apart from her active service troops on other parts of the frontier, as well as national troops scattered over the republic and the reserve militia now under arms."

Other advices from Venezuelan sources say: "The Caracas Government has been officially informed by the commander of our army in San Cristo-

bal that among the troops that invaded Venezuela were the Colombian battalions of Sucre, Bombana, Giraldot, Venecoso, Tenerife and seventeen more commanded by Government officers.

"My advices also say that the dead, wounded and captured were uniforms of the Colombian army. Two of the prisoners wore the insignia of the 'Grenadiers of Cucuta.' Authorities on the frontier have ordered a close investigation, and it is expected that it will yield some further telling evidence of Colombia's complicity in the two unsuccessful raids on our territory."

Meanwhile the United States ordered the Maebias from this side to proceed down the Coast and the Ranger from San Diego to be followed by the Iowa. Other ships will be sent if necessary. Trains on the Panama railroad were threatened but communication goes on without interruption so far. The intention of the Government is to have a force of marines to maintain peace and keep the line open. No fear is felt here that Germany will interfere, but there will be a strong naval force to maintain peace.

**SAW THE STEAMER SINKING.**

"My first intimation of an accident was the rushing of passengers on deck, which woke me up. I was in a cabin with Mr. Nighting. I got up, went out of the cabin and saw the steamer sinking at the bow. I woke my partner up and we dressed. By this time she was still lower in the water. By the time I got out of the cabin the water was abreast of the smoking-room floor. I went on the upper deck, followed by my partner and saw that the boats were gone. I went to a fall hanging davit. By this time only the stern was out of water. I saw a raft in the water with eight or ten people on it.

"I slid down the rope to the raft, and as soon as I got on, the stern of the steamer sank and sucked the raft and people down. We were some time under water, but I held on, and when it came up only two of us were left. We hailed two men who were swimming and got them aboard, also a Chinaman. By this time the steamer had sunk out of sight. Many people hung to the raft at different times, but it was not air-tight, and we had much difficulty in keeping afloat. We were turned over once because of others climbing on, but generally managed to right ourselves.

**CRUES OF THE DROWNING.**

"The scene was heart-rending. The boats were scattered and overcrowded, and people were adrift, pleading and crying for help. We gathered lumber and made our raft float. We were picked up by one of the boats returning from shore. I cannot speak too highly of the officers and crew."

Pilot Lablond, who had charge of the steamer at the time she struck, says: "The night was fine and as we always expect to meet ice, a sharp lookout was kept. About 2:48 a. m. the crash came. The boat was under full speed and no ice was in sight and there was no fog. The fatal blow was no doubt given with the water. After she struck I stopped the engine. Then Captain Foote appeared with the night watchman, who reported the ship leaning forward. I told Captain Foote that we had better head for the beach, but the ship was taking water so fast she would not answer her helm. Then I called the mate and ordered the boats out. This was done and they were loaded with passengers. Many passengers jumped overboard with life-preservers on. I jumped overboard and was in the water two hours and a quarter before securing a piece of wreckage."

There was \$75,000 in gold on the steamer, \$100,000 in gold was carried by passengers. H. H. Hart, who has spent six years in the Klondike, lost \$55,000 in dust. Some say that Captain Foote reached a raft, but when he saw the extent of the disaster he jumped overboard. No accurate list will be available until the arrival of the purser on the steamer Farallon tomorrow.

George McL. Brown, executive agent of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, after interviewing the officers and passengers who returned, said:

"The purser is remaining in the North attending to the forwarding of the through passengers. It is impossible to give an exact list of those lost, but from the fact that 113 were saved the number lost must be very much below the figures mentioned. In my opinion the loss of life will not exceed twenty."

# A Life Saved

Sixteen Months of Awful Suffering



was suddenly taken very ill and for three weeks was delirious nearly all the time, and my life was despaired of. The doctors said it was blood poisoning. For many long weeks I suffered the most frightful agony; the poisoning all settled in one limb. I then went to Sydney Hospital, where dead pieces of bone were taken from my leg. But I grew weaker and weaker, until I could hardly raise my hand. I then left the hospital, believing I must surely die. Then my people bought me a bottle of

## AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It did me good at once. In all I used fifteen bottles. Without doubt it saved my life, even after sixteen months of suffering.

Take Ayer's Pills with the Sarsaparilla.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

## Down Again

In price is the market low flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

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When you want the Best Hay Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

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**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
Cures Coughs,  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
And Colds,  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
Unequaled  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
For Asthma,  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
Bronchitis,  
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Influenza,  
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Croup,  
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Night Cough,  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
And All  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
Pulmonary  
**POWELL'S BALSAM of ANISEED—**  
Disorders.

The unpleasant sensation of tickling in the throat, which deprives so many of rest during the night by the incessant coughing it causes, is quickly removed by a dose of Powell's Balsam of Aniseed. It is a proved cough remedy of 75 years' standing. It strengthens the Voice and cures Hoarseness.

### UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.

Mr. A. J. Woodhouse, Fern Lodge, Claymont-Beech, Norfolk, writes: "Last year Powell's Balsam of Aniseed cured for me a very obstinate cough of some months' duration, which I feared would lapse into a pulmonary affection."

Mr. Lionel Brough, the eminent actor, writes: "I think it an invaluable medicine for members of my profession, and have always recommended it to my brother and sister artists."

In palace and cottage alike, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unequalled Remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, NIGHT COUGH, INFLUENZA, &c.

Squatters and farmers, when ordering their stores, should not omit this time-honored Cough Remedy.

WARNING.—When purchasing Powell's Balsam of Aniseed you are earnestly requested to see that the "Lion, Net, and Mouse" trademark is on the bottle wrapper, and be not persuaded to take imitations.

Sold by all Chemists, &c., throughout the world.

Prepared only by Thomas Powell, Ltd., Blackfriars, London.

### A MINISTER'S GOOD WORK.

"I had a severe attack of bilious colic, got a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, took two doses and was entirely cured," says Rev. A. A. Power, of Emporia, Kan. "My neighbor across the street was sick for over a week, had two or three bottles of medicine from the doctor. He used them for three or four days without relief, then called in another doctor who treated him for some days and gave him no relief, so discharged him. I went over to see him the next morning. He said his bowels were in a terrible fix, that they had been running off so long that it was almost a bloody flux. I asked him if he had tried Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy, and he said, 'No.' I went home and brought him my bottle and gave him one dose; told him to take another dose in fifteen or twenty

Agents for Hawaiian Islands: HOLLISTER DRUG CO., LTD. BENSON, SMITH & CO., LTD. HOBSON DRUG CO.

minutes, if he did not find relief, but he took no more and was entirely cured. I think it the best medicine I have ever tried." For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., general agents, H. T.

President Hays of the Southern Pacific has resigned.